THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE BETAILS OF THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

#### THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION

Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence,

de.

The mails of the Canada reached this city from Bosto at 8 o'clock last evening. In addition to our telegraphic report from Halifax, we publish to day tee latest new from Spain, some interesting articles concerning the state of our official negotiations with England, and a full finan cial summary :-

#### Our Lemion Correspondence.

Losson, August 1, 1858. Adjournment of Parliament-Disnacti's Resume of the Se sion-Palmerston's Clever Defence - Louis Napoleon's Last Strategical Move in Spain-The Coronation at Moscow - English and American Trade Manifester-Th Duchess of Sutherland and the Nigger Wasterwoman

from Philadelphia, de., de. Parliament has adjourned since my last, and the trae quillity of its demise has for a moment been disturbed by an oratorical encounter between Disraeli, lender of a defunct epposition, and Lord Palmerston, Crime Mixis-ter. Apparently anxious not to give offence, Mr. Disrael went over the history of the session, making it appear hat nearly every measure of any utility had fallen majority of the House to carry them into law. Disraeli's speech was far less brillinut than usual, because the party he represents vote as often with the governas assinst it, and, therefore, in assailing the the concure of his own friends. Lord Palmerston, in de-fencing the government for their short comings in legislation, acreally throws the bleme on the House; but then, he look care to excuse the honorable members by elf his artful way, not only to exonerate his welf, but to popularize himself, by having the air of defending the House of Commons against the imputations of Disreeli. The fact is, Palmerston is an "artful dedger" of the first pared for the consequence. He cannot be surpassed for putting a stick between other people's ices, and the man ne yet to be caveated who will lay him on his back.

The tenth of the matter is, that the House of Commons of the present House deing more. They are a very corrupt set, and all so dense pledged to the government. Our longress do nothing but splutter, for they have nothing else to do. The case in different with England, though, for they have a thousand abuses to correct. In a ccup of years a new House will be elested, and then we shall have another class of men, who will accomplish semething, until they are bought up in their turn. So much for English politics.

Abroad there is not cauch stirring. It is more than suspected by the knowing ones that & apoleon HI. 4s at bottom of the late upent in Spain. There is no doubt he wanted to get rid of Supartero and the English into government, financial development and freedom of the press-all prejudicial to the imperial pattey. O'Donucli will pursue a course more concental to his French Majesty, who will, in turn, give him the banefit of his ampport. Lord Paimerston must think it anything but civil in his Imperial friend to kick him out of Madrid in that unceremonious manner, and the Tames hardly knows what to say about

must think it anything but civil in his Imperial riend to kick him out of Eachtid in that unceremonious manner, and the Tanes hardly knows what to say about it, for the reason that it dares are nothing oftensive to France. The long and short of it is, that Palmeratos need not aspect to lead everybody by the nease, and all though I sons Napoleon has played into the English all-anne for the sown purposes solve, the time may come when he will play out of it. Fortun act.

All the inshienable world are running off to Koscow to see the new Emperor's coronation. All the courts of Farrope are searding off their amhismadors entracedimary. The Count do Morney, brother to the Presisces of the Legislair & Angenbiy, founder of the Credit Moduley, no end of apiendid carriages and a glittering retime, to represent Napoleon Bi. The Reseas Emperor intends to give the procedence to France in all these coarmonier, and Lucian and Englant must content themselves with the heavypossible attention, for they will get an ener, and perhaps less. The Ecg lish government have wisely selected fared Granwille for their Amhassador, who is known to be one of the best tempered and most discress of diplomatide. He is you will see the strength of the best tempered and most discress of diplomatide. He is you will see the more and perhaps less. The Ecg lish government have wisely selected fared Granwille for the best tempered and most discress of diplomatide. He is you will see the service of the Liverpool and Manchester addresses of some few months since was published in the paper yeaterday, and has given great satisfaction to the classes more particularly is set the trade of England coming out in tennifector to the people of the United States. It matters not for motives—the fact is important. It is nonething asset a production as emannied from the character of the content of the people of the content of the people of the people of the partones of all the nigger divisiples of Mrs. Beacher Stowe. It is done the people of the people of the people of

## Our Paris Correspondenne.

Paris, July 30, 1856. The Coup il Elat in Spain-Probable Return of Queen Chris tina to Madrid-Interviews of Narcaes with Louis Napo teen at Plembières-Curious Anecdots Connected with th O Donnell Comprisecy—The Empress Engenie on Spanish Politics—Destructive Tendencies of the Young King of Algiers—The Archbishop of Paris on Laties' Dresses.

There is a morbid dread of evil coming from beyon

the Pyreness. The Mentitur-after the curious homily I noticed in my last—is ominously silent. It is evidently between the borns of a dilemma. It would fain cry 'Peace and O'lonnell," but not knowing whether it may not be war to the knife and Espartero, it preserves most discreet silence. The Emperor is, however, kept well informed of all that is going on beyond the frontier Couriers are perpetually passing to and fro betwist Bayonne and Plombleres. That the Queen's troops have Bayonne and Flombieres. That the Queen's troops have so far had the best of it, no one denies, but the bloody contest has been sufficiently prolonged to indicate the desperate nature of the enterprise to which the Queen and her myrmidous have exposed themselves. Aircady Isabella II, has had the audacity, it is said, to claim from O'Donnell the roturn of her mother, Christina—that approbrium of her sex, who just now is innocently sojourn ing at Granville, dreaming, doubtless, of nothing but sea bathing, hot lobsters and saline breezes. But every one seems disposed to believe in a long and arduous struggle in Spain; and if so, then there will be danger to French ustitutions, as at present constituted. To stay the plague, it is thought Napoleon has no nelp for it but intervention, which cannot but give a new faceto the Spanish question. This is what every one dreads. Can it be so managed as to he rendered palatable to any considerable portion of the

Spanish people? Ca it be done wethout fanning the embers of English jeal may into a fiame? Already there are symptoms of this last being on the qui rios, and very little is wanting to give it tangible shape and form. Narvaez has twice, since the coup o'clat, gone privately to Plombières, and been closetted with the Emperor more than two hours at a time. He is known to have told his Majesty that without his aid O'Dinnell would be power. less as a moderado, and with no other party can be now pretend to have the slightest influence. The sertiment towards Espartere in Paris ought certainly to be very gratifying to him. His thorough honesty, his enlightened patriotism, his freedom from personal ambition, are the constant theme of laudation, and many look upon him as the last champion of constitutional liberty Spain is likely

to possess for many a long year to come.

A curious incident connected with the O'Done spiracy was related yesterday in my hearing by an intimate friend of the Countess de Montjo, mother of the Empress Eugenie. A young lady, a daughter of one of the noblest houses in Spain, two days before the acceptance by the Queen of his resignation, drove up to the house of Espartero. Notwithstandin the importance of her rank, she found it impossible to gain aemittance. With a thousand apologies the Duke of Victory's secretary informed her that his master was en gaged with three Ministers on affairs of such emergency that to interrupt him just now would be to ensure his own dismissal. "You can deliver a note, I suppose, marked 'urgent,' and wait for the auswer?" was the sharp retort. The Secretary bowed. Should the answer be sent to the lady's hotel? No, cer tainly not-she would wait for it there, if she remained is the court all night. Pen and ink were then given to the lady, who was the of the most beautiful persons it Ma-drid, and she wrote one line, not signing her name, but senling the open paper with her signet. The words were written in English, and were simply these, "It is L." The secretary disappeared, only to return in all haste to desire the lady to enter the exhinet of his chief, Espartero, and they were closetted for half an hour; after which the Duke was seen banding her to her carriage with more than Andelusian respect and empressen at.

stre the lady to enter the cabnet of his chet, separero, and they were closested for half an hour, after which the Duke was seen handing her to her carriago with more than Andelmsian respect and supressenvid. The lady was observed to be theers. As some as the lady was observed to be theers. As some as the lad ledy, separero communicated to his secretary that the Green would accept his resignation that the streets would be deliged with blood; that there would be civil war. "You are not a men." he added, of much never your health is soll care. If you would like to go into the country, to see your friends, you have now the opportunity. Three are still two days. I know your discretion, and can rely upon it. Will you, go or stay! The secretary decoded that he would go, and, since the senat indifferent acts that a word and believing in the their to make the above disclessor. Indeed, it is said, that being grievously wounded by an accidental ball at Darcolena, which re he add gone, and believing himself to be in selvent, he told the story. Now, in fact, that the shell has burst, a hundred in the control of the selvent of the story of the selvent of the story has been long wearing the net which was to entargle and finally city up the heels of her Minister. The self of the selvent in all that is guing on in Spain. At all times her Majesty is of a commenticative disposition, and it may be all have further evidence—life the selvent in all that is guing on in Spain. At all times her Majesty is of a commenticative disposition, and it may be spaints be consider; her self at liberty to say what she thinks. This teeling his grown with her growth, from her with information of such a character as to enable her to do any mischelef. But, upon Spaintshoulcets, it may be presumed, she considers her self at liberty to say what she thinks. This teeling his grown with her growth, from her with information of such as character as to enable her to do any mischelf. But, upon Spaintshoulcets, it may be presumed, she consider her self at hi

lishop, at one of his receptions was greatly shocked to observe how supercommently declice one of his fair guestic was. By a spoetfold eightly felt like Saladia, whon introduced by Bichard Cour de Lion to his drid and sister—he was fair to shade his eyer from such turning glories. By degree, however, he became accustomed to all things, and before the cevening had passed away the Archbishop had recovered his breath so much, that he sighed for an opportunity of signifying his, "Fie, for shame," to the fair tempter, who thus sought to begule arch episcopal lenginations. The opportunity was afforded him sooner than he expected. In passing from one room to the other the lady in question found her robes using ling and entanging themselves with those of the Archbishop. "Pardon me, monacipateur, it is not I, but the mode which is at facil, that I thus encumber your passage. Homeigneur sees what acree of staff our drossmakers impose uponsour skirts." "I do perceive it, madame," was the Archbishop's reply; "so much, in fact, that little or none is left for the dignity of the cortage." The lady was overwholmed, and the worst of it was, there were listeners hard by.

Queen Christina's Reply to the Arguments of Narvose ogainst her Entering Spain-Pompous Celebration of the Queen Mother's Birthday in Madrid-Critical Posttion of O'Dennell-Interesting Private Letter from Bar-celona-The Insurrection at Saragossa-Prince Napo

leon's First to Iceland, dc., dc. Queen Christina only waits for the surrender of Sara gossa to take her departure for Madrid. Marshal Narvacz waited upon the dowager Queen three days ago, at Tronville, and is vain endoavored to persuade her that the pear was not sufficiently ripe, and that any ranh or inconsiderate step at this moment might endanger the cause of the moderados, or even peril her very life. Narraez," was ber answer, " when did you ever know me abandon a point I had once resolved upon? For my self, I fear nothing, and my place, in the existing state of effairs in Spain, is by the side of my daughter." such was her language there is no room to doubt, for it has been repeated since by both her hisjorty and the

Duke of Valencia. On the 14th inst., Queen Christina's birthday was celebrated by her daughter, Isabel II., at Madrid, with more than usual pomp, and all who visited the Escurial and offered their congratulations were loud in the ex-pression of their wishes for her rotorn to the capital. There is no question that O'Donnell finds himself in a sore strait. The court is impalient to pounce upon the spoils, and having at last got the upper hand, is ready to make a clean sweep of all the democratic ardor that, since 1854, has suitled the crown. But the hard won victory he has gained, the blood red trophies in the shape of heaps of slain that now rot on the sell of Spain, constitute the skeleton which poisons by its espect the cup of triumph O'Dennell is about to lift to his lips. He emurs, and already shows a heritation at the council board be has not exhibited in the field. Narvanz refused to be his ambassedor here, because he anticipates O'Don-nell's failure and his own appointment to the chief place. It needs but this last comp of the young Queen to compiete the cycle of her perfidy, and a general belief pre-vails in Paris that her Majorty will not surruple to make it. Narvaez protests against too much baste. He has imbibed from the Emperor one of his virtues, that of patience. "Let affairs abide," is said to be the imperial council. O'Donnell may find his position between the progresistas and moderados utterly untenable; you may then loap inte the saddle without incommoding circumstances; at present this is not so certain."

I lately gave you a copy of a short letter, dated the 20th. from Barcelona, to a gentleman from his brother remiting in that city. From the same source I can now give you the following, dated 26th :-

the following, dated 26th:—

The town has capitulated. My hast would give you to understand that such would probably be the result. Do not, however, imagine that the spirit which has been evoked is laid. As for the resistance, the only wonder is, considering the discipline of the troops and the little organization there was among the insurgents, that it should have been so prolonged. Without a chief to guide, without plan or arrangement beyond the morbid determination to fight or die by their liberies, it says much for the spirit of the people that for so many days they kept the picked troops of the kingdom at bay. The enthusiasm of the people in forming barri-

cades is positively indescribable. All the narrow streets were blocked up with them. Everything was solved for the occasion. Hotels and public buildings were made to discorge large masses of furniture, which wore frequently pitched out of windows, tumbrils were run out of yards, formed over, and beds, chairs and tables heaped upon them. One street, the Calle del Union, was made impassable, and from behind the barricades, from the root ton and upper windows, a continual fire was kept up against the troops. Boya, women, and even children, ran about half mad with excitement, and could there have been time for an organized defence a tale wouse have been told such as o'l'commel might remember to his cost. The barricades were at last destroyed by abelis, which were showered in upon them. The promiscuous massacre was terrible, principally caused by these projecties. But even the removal of the barricades offered no increased facilities to the troops for some time, for so deadly was the fire brought to bear upon them from the houses that they were repeatedly driven back, leaving the street choked with their dead. The destruction to the Queen's efficers must have been great, for they were r'ok-ed off like rooks. Where the troops gained the advantage was in the plain outside the town, by intercepting the reinforcements who he were entry from the country in aid of the innurge size. Bodies after bodies of these were either put to flight or captured by the royalists, and when the Calle del r. mion, with its masses of barricades, foll before a vigor out charge, the cause of the 'insurgents for the more in was also by the royalists, and when the Calle del r. mion, with its masses of barriades, foll before a vigor out charge, the cause of the 'insurgents for the more in was a standing by the bedsite, was shot dead. Two fine lade, the source of 'inde destroyed in private dwellings are horrible. One Finite of victory lave transiered. But the stories of 'inde destroyed in private dwellings are horrible. One Finite of the insurgen

but the accounts from Spain are so meager, we are in such complete ignorance of what is really going on in

or the imperior of the French, introducing left at Semination, and arrived on Sunday last at S. Jeanfiel Luz, in the French territory, where he intends stopping for some time. The arrival of the Frince has produced great animation in the place, and a Basque file is about to be organized in his honor.

Frince Napoleon has been to Iceland, and every new and then the efficial journal gives us intelligence of his whereabouts, but truth to say, the Frince interests the French people so very little that whether his imperial highness goes to the land of ice, or to a territory said to be composed of an infaitely different element, no one carea. Should the report prove correct that by a recent liquidition the validity of Jerome's marriage with Miss Patterson is recognized, and this young gentleman's claims to a Princedom of the Imperial thus to superseded by the legitimacy of the Averican Bonaparie, no one will trouble himself to utter a lament. It is a fact that the unfortunate Prince seems to enjoy the good word of no living sout. He'u'al is manner, licentious in conduct, overbearing in temper, he wants but the power to play the part of Tiberius.

## Our Berlin Correspondence.

Bertin, July 29, 1856.
Prussian Opinion on the Late Ecents in Spain-Relation of the French and Ausritan Courts-The Coronation of the Crav-The Last Blow to Polish Nationality-Ti Harvests in Germany-Prices of Grain, de., de.

Nothing is talked of here at pre ent but the events i Spain, the various phases of which are followed with in tense interest. In contradistinction to the English journals, who hardly venture to discuss them for fear of offending their "magnanimous ally," the leading organs of the German press speak their minds very free ly on the subject, and accuse Louis Napoleon quite openly of being the real author of the cosp d'etat at Madrid which is to reduce the Spaniards to the same dead level of servitude as the 2d December has done the French. It is hoped, however, this will not succeed so easily as was expected by the innocent Isabella and her worthy confederate, or that, at any rate, the great disturber of Europe will be so fully occupied by the affairs of Spain that his plane of aggrandizement on the Ruine and in Savoy will have to be adjourned sine die. If the demo cratic party should get the upper hand in Spain there can be no doubt of a French intervention; for although Louis Napoleon is well aware of the danger of meddling in that quarter, and has not forgotten that it was the rock his uncle split upon, jet it would be still more perilous for him to allow the establishment of republican institutions in the immediate neighborhood of that vast prison bouse called the French empire; and besides, he has so innate a hatred and dread of liberal ideas that he cannot tolerate them, even when it would be his own in terest to do co-for instance, in Ita y. Whether his inter ference in Spain would be as fatal to him as it was to the first Napoleon, depends of course upon circumstances, which it is impossible to loresee at this moment; but if it which it is impossible to loresce at this moment, but it is should only have the effect of emancipating England from his yoke, and inducing her to follow a mere independent and generous line or policy, it might have a most bone-ficial effect upon the prospects of liberty in Europe, which for some time past have been early clouded. A writer who has studied the character of the French Emperor who has stoked the character of the French Emperor says of him:—"He seldom sees more than one thing at a time, and never sees both suies of the question, but often gets hold of the right one, and then charge to it with ball-dog tenacity." It is devoutly to be wished that he may get hold of the wrong one this time, and exhibit the same stubbornness in adhering to it, for as long as he rules the roast the peace and prosperity of this conthent is not worth a day's purchase. His intrigular policy has just sustained a severe shock in the failure of his endeavors to embroil Great Britan and the United States. Let us hope it may be the prelude to greater

The dementi given by the Mentleur to the reported interview between Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph of Austria, has caused some sensation in the diplomatic world, both on account of the statement itself and of the one in which it is conveyed. It is no secret here that the Cabinet of Vienna has been moving heaven and earth to bring about such a rendezvous, which was repeatedly amounced by the scribes of the Austran efficial and non-oficial press, who would never have yentured to hint at such a thing unless prompted by the higher power

at such a thing unless prompted by the higher power. The refusal of the French autocrat to meet the wisb his Austrian compeer, and the curt language which this refusal is couched, would justify a surther two courts are not on quite so amicable. Scion that the two courts are not on quite so amicable. Scion that the two courts are not attended by permissions. It is not likely, however, that there is so the property of the proper

or Colomical see with the firm his a slow.

If for I here given your readers to long an extract, but the accounts from Spain are so meagers, we are in such complete ignorance of what is readly going soil.

We have do mean the summer—interest to gild the little intellation of the control of the state in the state of the control of the state in the state of the control of the state in the state of the control of the state in the state of the control of the state in the state of the control of the state in the state of the control of the control of the state in the control of the corn market is not likely to be more successful than his profecesor's against those of the Stock Exchange. It may even have a contrary effect, for on Saturday, at least, the quotations of rys (the staple article of food in this country) closed two thalers higher than the day before, owing to appreheusions being raised that the consigners of grain might be induced to withdraw their supplies, for fear of being subjected to some arbitrary measures of the police on arriving at Berlin. We are therefore, in a very uncomfortable dilemma. If we let the regues in grain have their own way, they literally take the bread out of our mouths that nature has so boun ufully provided us with; and on the other hand they form so strong and compact a phalanx as to render any measures taken against them nugatory. Every one agrees that "something must be done," but no one can tell what that something is to consist in.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Our Difficulties with England Settled—Peace Preferable to War.

From the London Times, July 31.

The recent accounts from the United States prove how truly wise has been the policy that prefered enduring an afront to endounted as the training of the control o

shows an extractionary agent which, find the street of the control of the control

our leading contemporaries at last prepared, or preparing to santion a retirement which we for long stood alone is the press in recommending to her Majesty's government and which we have every reason to hope Lord Clarendon will advise his colleagues to urge on the Queen's adop

the press in recommending to her Majesty's government, and which we have every reason to bope Lord Clarendon will advise his colleagues to urge on the Queen's adoption.

The real question ought not to be one of antiquarian research, whether Belize did or did not belong to the vice-royalty of Yucatan, and whether Bay Islands were or were not dependencies of Belize. The world and its affect route made across Central America. The best contrates the inquiry which all mankind is concerned in is, how to get a neutral and a free route made across Central America. The best contribution England can at present make towards its robition is to hand the Bay Islands, on terms compatible with the honor, and the protection, safety and good government of those who have on British instignation actified there, over to the State of Honduras; Honduras, on its part, giving to England guarantees in respect of their population, and in respect to the neutrality and freedom of the railway, to promote which England makes so substantial a contribution. That route once accomplished and constructed, and Gregtown established as a free port and independent republic, under the protection of the world than she could by pertinactously defending a defective title at Rustan, or obstinately achieving to an obsociet protectorate over Mosquitia.

This, we have reason to believe, is the spirit in which Lord Clarendon has met Mr. Dallas, and if that spirit be fully and freely responded to by the United States magoinator, we may reasonably anticipate that the disputes between England and America will shortly be settled on a foundation in the stability of which all the world will be interested; that the concluding set of President Pierce's government will so far towards saving it from final reprobation; while England will have given the world a noble example of moderation, and if united States orators be deprived for a season of the luxury of declaimning against our grasping ambition.

[From the L'everpool Albion.]

The article in the Economist, of Satur

attempt, not so much to promote American interests, as to effect "British disprace". In view of such lows charges and unwarranted vehimmeres, it is impossible actable periodical has temposarily failing hint the hunds of persons whose prejudious are sound. At any rate, a per-sistence in the language and spirit which it now uses and manifests, cannot fail to compromise it in the opinion of that large and especialtic class of which it is naturally supposed to be an exponent, and whose interests are certainly opposed to the existence of a state of facility between the two great-conditions of the world, south of greate.

In the same article our contemporary assumes to espeak of the Central American question, which it does in a manner in keeping with the tone and temper already reproducted. It seems to take it for granted that the United States are eagerly bent on the appropriation of Central America, and that the motive of the American government of the American government in the United States are eagerly bent on the appropriation of Central America, the knowledge of which would have shown the Economic that if the United States desired to have any part, or even the whole of Contail America, it has had abandant opportunities of gratifying to wishes, in a mode perfectly regular and legal, without neutring any risks of differences with any outland, oversment is that the United States desired to have any part, or even the whole of Contail America, it has had abandant opportunities of gratifying to wishes, in a mode perfectly regular and legal, without neutring any risks of differences with any outland, versulation, and that they have been as often told, in reply to their prent applications, that the United States, both from joiley and principle, could encourage no such wishes upon their points of which the states in the American June, and the predection of the American June, and the predection of the American Link, and the predection of the American States and the predection of the Contral America, it would be a south t

on behave, and now it can be shown that thay are hot so, and never have been, the claim must fall of itself to the ground. Until their recent erection into a separate colony or settlement, all through the recent English despatches, they have been treated by Great britain as dependences of Behize, and no other claim has ever been jet up. Tet this claim, i now appears, from the letter of Sir George Grey just referred to, was undreamt of in 1856, six years after the seizure of the island of Rustan by Colonel Macdonald, then Superintendent at Behize. The letter, which is an nexed, is the clearest definition that could be desired of the boundaries of the British possessions on the coast of Honduras.—

Sin—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inquiring, on behalf of the Essern Coast of Central America Company what are the boundaries claimed by his Majesty's government for British Honduras or Belize," and I am to acquaint you, in answer, that the territory claimed by the British Good, as belonging to the British settlements in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British as the ments in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British as the ments in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British as the ments in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British as the ments in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British as the ments in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British as the ments in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British as the ments in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British as the ments in the Bay of Hondura belonging to the British count of the river Bendo on the north, and as far west as Garbuit's Falls on the river Bigindonese Reef. I am. as the one of the river Bendo on the north, and they parallel to strite on the such as the subject of actual survey, sad that parties who should assume the topography of the territory in question. In such as the subject of actual survey, sad that parties who should see the subject of actual survey, sad that

# THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The Fighting at Corunna—The National Guards Disarmed—Resignation of Spanish Officials in Paris—The Struggle in Gigon, Catalonia, and Madrid—Arrests in the Captula. Report of the French Ambassader at Madrid—O'Donnell Condemned by the Paris Press—Affairs in Granada and Maiagn.

[Correspondence of London Times.]

The Madrid papers bring us full accounts of the occurrences at Corunna, in the farm of a despatch from General Vasallo, row commanding there. They are not important, the total loss having been two men killed and two wounded, and the National Guards having given up their arms on receiving intelligence of the result of the contest at Madrid; but they are curious as an illustration of the state of the Spanish army, and of the dangerous tendency of its officials to postpone discipline to political considerations.

The Captain-General of the province was absent on a tour of inspection when news came of the change of Ministry and proclamations of martial law, but the segundaretho, or second in command, published the proclamation notwithstanding the opposition of the civil Governor, and reported what he had done to his chief, who promptly returned to Corunna, and who, almost immediately on his arrival, sounded General Vasallo and the commanding efficers of the various arms with respect to a pronuncia-wird, in favor of Espartero, to which he himself evidently inclined. They all refused to join in any such demonstration, whereupon the Captain General, in accord with the Civil Governer, and having the regiments of Cantabria, quartered in the neighborhood, disposed to back him, was about to make a manifestation, when General Vasallo, supported by the chiefs of corps, resolved to take the command out of his hands. "A moment afterwards," he says, "the Captain-General was decorously arrested," measures were taken to oppose the insurrection, and an attempt was made to arrest the Civil Governor, which failed, however, with the loss of life airendy mentioned. From this we see how fatal the politi